



# SOMALIA SITUATION 2017

## Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2017

MAY 2017

**COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*Somali refugees from Dadaab camp, Kenya returning to Somalia. © UNHCR/Assadullah Nasrullah*

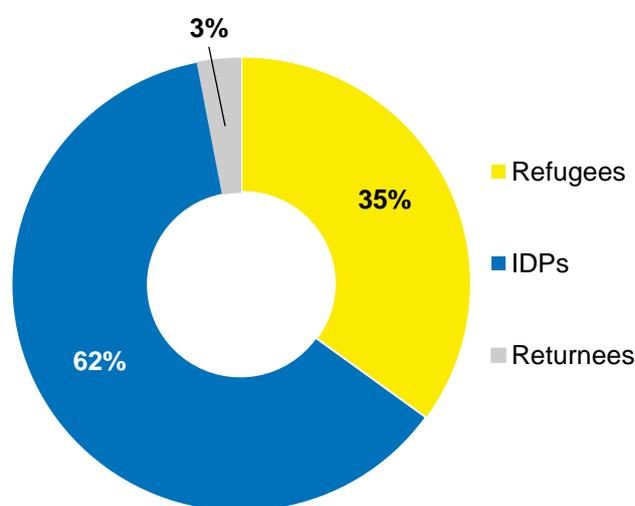
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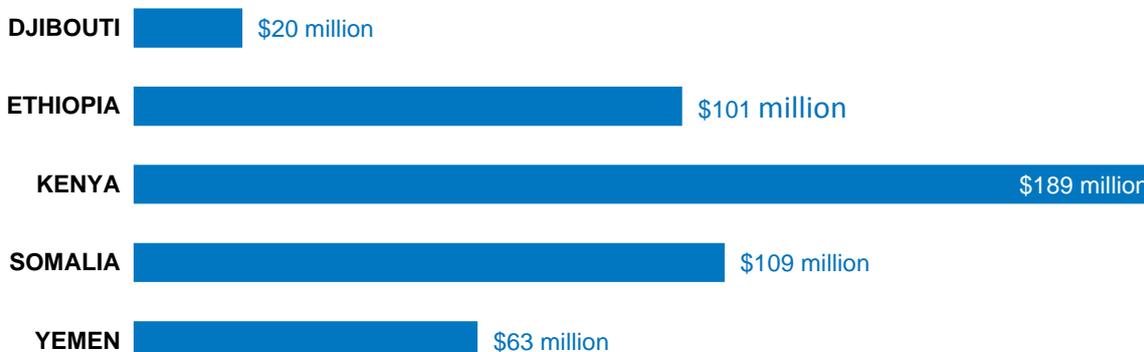
## At a glance

### 2.4 million people of concern as of March 2017

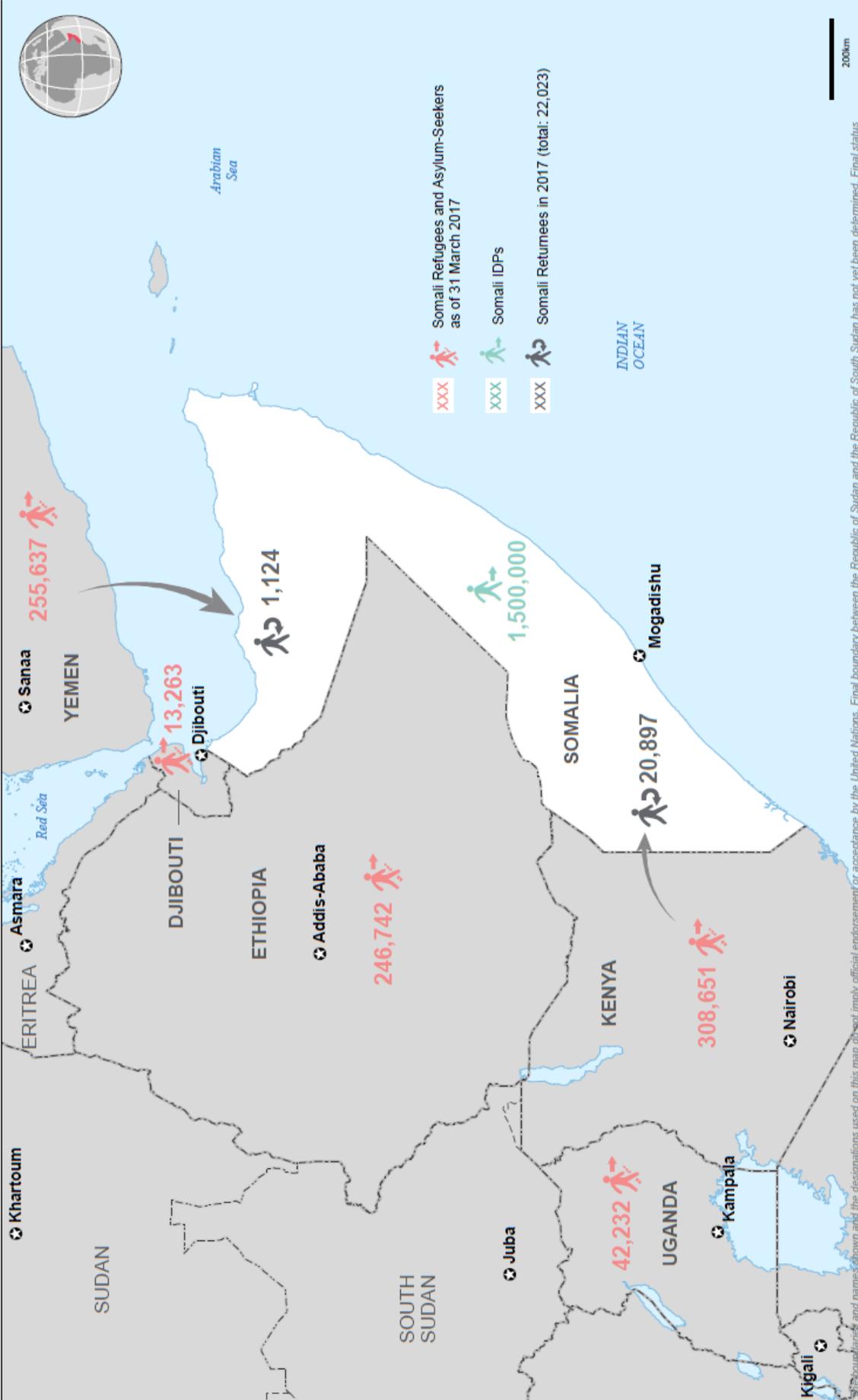
This appeal aims to address return and reintegration needs of 50,000 Somali refugees returning from Kenya and 10,000 returning from Yemen, as well as the emergency pre-famine response in Somalia for 250,000 most vulnerable newly displaced, including drought-related outflows of Somalis to neighbouring countries. It aims to reinforce asylum and protection in the region while also renewing efforts to find durable and sustainable solutions, including support infrastructure and stabilization in Somalia to ensure sustainable reintegration.



**US\$487.75 million** is needed in financial requirements for the Somalia situation for January to December 2017<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7 per cent).



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## Introduction

More than two million Somalis are currently displaced by a conflict that has lasted over two decades. An estimated 1.5 million people are internally displaced in Somalia and nearly 900,000 are refugees in the near region, including some 308,700 in Kenya, 255,600 in Yemen and 246,700 in Ethiopia. The ongoing process of political and security stabilization in Somalia presents a critical moment to renew efforts to finding durable solutions for Somali refugees, whilst maintaining the protection space in countries of asylum and responding effectively to the drought that is increasing the risk of famine-induced displacement in the region.

The election of Somalia's parliament in December 2016 and President in February 2017 were important milestones for the country's post-conflict transformation and provide opportunities to accelerate progress on national priorities such as security sector reform; completing the constitutional review process; building State institutions and local governments; continuing dialogue with Somaliland; and improving public financial management and revenue collection. Mindful of the current drought situation, prospects for the identification of appropriate durable solutions on a case-by-case basis remain viable, including with regard to voluntary returns. The Government of Somalia has also underlined that the creation of investment, education and employment opportunities are essential for the sustainability of livelihoods and the political and security stabilization of the country, as well as the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

At the same time, a number of factors continue to jeopardise the humanitarian and social situation in Somalia. These include: (1) insecurity and Al Shabaab presence, particularly in South/Central regions; (2) limited presence and capacities of government institutions in many areas; (3) limited access by humanitarian and development actors; (4) limited livelihood opportunities; (5) lack of basic services such as health and education; (6) poor infrastructure, especially with regard to housing, schools and health facilities; and (7) low levels of investment in early recovery and development.

In addition, the current risk of famine in Somalia is high and there are already reports of deaths and illnesses caused by drought-related factors. More than 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. Children are particularly at risk, and 944,000 children are currently acutely or severely malnourished.

Between November 2016 and March 2017, more than 615,000 people in Somalia have been internally displaced by drought, including 377,000 displaced in the first three months of 2017. Some 126,000 have moved to the capital Mogadishu in Banadir region, and 136,000 have headed to

Baidoa in the country's south-west Bay region. The remaining newly-displaced people have moved to Togdheer, Sool, Bari, Kismayo (Lower Juba), Galkayo (Mudug), Middle Juba and other regions, including across borders. In 2017, more than 4,500 Somalis fleeing drought have been registered in Melkadida, Ethiopia; approximately 75 per cent of children among these new arrivals are affected by acute malnutrition.

The situation of displacement in and around Somalia is complex and dynamic. In addition to those being *internally displaced* due to conflict and famine, Somalia is also experiencing the *return* of refugees, mainly from Kenya (60,800 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya since December 2013) and Yemen (30,600 Somalis have returned since March 2015). At the same time, the risk of large numbers of Somalis leaving the country as refugees to seek protection and safety remains high.

UNHCR's response to the Somalia situation is in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which calls upon governments, humanitarian and development actors, civil society, refugee and host communities, and other stakeholders to work together to ease pressure on host governments, increase self-reliance of refugees, expand third-country solutions, and support conditions of return in countries of origin. Three country operations—Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia—that are part of UNHCR's response to the Somalia situation are also pilot countries for the CRRF.

Some protection risks will be further exacerbated by drought and famine. As evidenced in the 2010-11 drought in Somalia, incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), in particular domestic violence, and violations of child rights, such as forced recruitment or child labour, as well as involuntary family separation can all increase. The rate of school drop-outs may also go up. Risks to particular groups, such as women and children, may rise in certain places, such as water distribution sites. Scarcer resources, such as pasture and water, will have greater potential for conflict between pastoral and sedentary populations. Scaled-up protection monitoring that is nimble enough to detect such salient drought impacts is critical to trigger an early response to these needs as central components to the overall humanitarian response.

## Populations of concern

OPERATION		POPULATION OF CONCERN	POPULATION OF CONCERN	PROJECTED POPULATION
		<i>as of 31 December 2016</i>	<i>as of 31 March 2017</i>	<i>by 31 December 2017</i>
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>	Somali refugees and others of concern	22,085	22,085	26,950
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	Somali refugees	242,014	246,742	292,014
<b>KENYA</b>	Somali refugees	326,562	308,651	306,562
<b>SOMALIA</b>	Internally displaced (IDPs)	1.1 million	1.5 million	2 million
	Somali returnees	39,888	61,909*	99,888
<b>YEMEN</b>	Somali refugees	255,598	255,637	245,598
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,986,147</b>	<b>2,395,024</b>	<b>2,971,012</b>

\*Somali returnees in 2016 and January – March 2017.

## Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Somalia Situation in 2017 was \$396.8 million. To address the increasing needs of people of concern, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$90.9 million. **The total revised 2017 requirements for the Somalia situation, including additional requirements, now amount to \$487.75 million** (including \$5.9 million in support costs for the additional requirements).

It should be noted that the needs in response to the Somalia situation in Djibouti are within UNHCR's planned programmes for 2017 and no additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

OPERATION	SOMALIA SITUATION				Total revised requirements
	ExCom-approved budget excluding the Somalia Situation	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Somalia Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>	13,747,530	20,037,527	-	20,037,527	<b>33,785,057</b>
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>	229,587,974	74,855,126	26,034,708	100,889,834	<b>330,477,808</b>
<b>KENYA</b>	41,366,495	173,813,912	14,928,784	188,742,696	<b>230,109,191</b>
<b>SOMALIA</b>	7,869,113	78,927,199	29,803,507	108,730,706	<b>116,599,819</b>
<b>YEMEN</b>	50,375,894	49,193,334	14,080,420	63,273,754	<b>113,649,648</b>
<b>REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTIVITIES</b>	4,778,741	-	123,231	123,231	<b>4,901,972</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>347,725,747</b>	<b>396,827,098</b>	<b>84,970,650</b>	<b>481,797,748</b>	<b>829,523,495</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	5,947,946	5,947,946	5,947,946
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347,725,747</b>	<b>396,827,098</b>	<b>90,918,596</b>	<b>487,745,694</b>	<b>835,471,441</b>

## Regional strategy and coordination

### Strategy overview

The preservation of asylum space and provision of international protection in refugee-hosting countries remain UNHCR's priority in responding to the Somalia situation. Somali refugees continue to be in need of international protection and have been generously hosted in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Yemen for more than two decades. However, this protracted refugee situation has had an adverse impact on the social and economic fabric of host communities, including with regard to the environment and security.

Over the years a complex web of protection, environmental, social and economic challenges and opportunities have emerged. However, the absence of solutions for Somali refugees, and the lack of viable opportunities for them to lead productive and meaningful lives in the meantime, are not only borne by the refugees themselves but also entail serious costs and risks for hosting communities and States. Across the region innovative approaches need to be found to enable host countries to continue providing international protection, especially approaches combining humanitarian and development action. In Yemen in particular, where the conflict situation has made asylum in that country extremely difficult and dangerous, other alternative measures have to be applied to support refugees who make the informed decision to voluntarily return home.

In the situation outlined above, it is clear that countries hosting refugees for protracted periods of time require support and tangible demonstration of solidarity and responsibility sharing by the international community in order to continue providing international protection. As part of the CRRF in Somalia, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Assembly of Heads of State and Government held a Special Summit on Somali Refugees in Nairobi on 25 March 2017, during which member States including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda unanimously adopted the IGAD Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia (IGAD Nairobi Declaration). Importantly, the Nairobi Comprehensive Plan of Action for Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees was also adopted as an annex to the Declaration. The declaration and accompanying action plan constitute the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework for the Somali Refugee Situation.

The “All Society” commitments and requests contained in the IGAD Nairobi Declaration are designed to address the protracted Somali refugee situation. The States concerned have made forthright calls to the international community to demonstrate solidarity and responsibility sharing, with the requisite financial support, to yield tangible results with regard to strengthening protection in asylum countries and supporting the creation of conducive conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and sustainable reintegration of returnees in Somalia. The drought situation is also taken into account in the Action Plan and the response strategy as outlined in this appeal.

Given the strong political will underpinning the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the IGAD Nairobi Declaration, the application of the CRRF amplifies the inter-agency humanitarian and development interventions that have already been undertaken in Somalia, including with regard to voluntary refugee returns and support in areas hosting returnees, as well as in countries of asylum. Moreover, applying a comprehensive regional refugee response in the Somalia situation would enable States to consolidate and strengthen regional and national plans. This will also buttress the 2014 Addis Ababa Commitments towards Somali Refugees, as well as the October 2015 Integrated Action Plan for Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Somali Refugees from Kenya to Somalia. In addition, several countries hosting Somali refugees have protection and solutions strategies, as well as inter-agency funding arrangements, to address their assistance and protection needs of Somali refugees.

The Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia have committed to partnering with IGAD, UNHCR, bilateral and multilateral development partners, NGOs, the private sector, and host communities to ensure that asylum space is preserved and refugees are protected, live in safety and dignity, and progressively attain lasting solutions, including with regard to voluntary return and sustainable reintegration in Somalia. The actions will focus on the following critical priority areas:

#### 1. Effective international protection of refugees

Countries in the region will ensure that Somali refugees have access to their territory and to asylum procedures, and that they are able to fully enjoy their rights, including the right to seek asylum. Furthermore, protection space and the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum will be preserved. To this end, host governments, UNHCR and partners will facilitate the provision of protection and assistance commensurate with the needs of people of concern.

#### 2. Promotion of peaceful co-existence with local host communities

Countries in the region will ensure that refugees live in safety, harmony and dignity with host communities. To contribute to social cohesion, governments, UNHCR, UN agencies, humanitarian and development partners, private sector, academia, and other relevant actors will work together to mobilize resources for refugee and host community populations, thereby promoting inclusiveness and peaceful-co-existence.

#### 3. Refugees have increased access to sustainable livelihoods

Governments, UNHCR, other UN agencies, humanitarian and development partners, and the private sector will work to foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities, and contribute to their socio-economic integration and growth. Focus areas will include agricultural productivity, value addition and business development and employment, with gender equality and environment as key cross-cutting considerations.

#### 4. Social service delivery is integrated with local governments

Governments, working together with UNHCR, other UN agencies, humanitarian and development partners, will adopt a comprehensive approach to support and enhance social service delivery capacity and quality in refugee-hosting areas, with a view to integrating refugee assistance services into local government structures, including social protection mechanisms.

#### 5. Realization of durable solutions

Refugees willing to repatriate will be supported to make an informed decision and, with due regard to the prevailing drought situation, be assisted to return voluntarily to Somalia and sustainably reintegrate. While taking into account the challenges presented by the current drought, this appeal aims to continue to support voluntary returns from countries of asylum, in particular Djibouti, Kenya and Yemen.

As of March 2017, more than 60,700 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya to Somalia since the voluntary repatriation process started in December 2013. Another approximately 21,000 have expressed a clear and informed intention to voluntarily return to Somalia. Up to 500 Somalis may wish to return from Djibouti in 2017, with 61 individuals having already returned in 2017. Since March 2015, 30,600 Somalis have returned from Yemen. In late 2016, UNHCR conducted a rapid intention

survey among Somali refugees in Sana'a, Aden, and Kharaz refugee camp. During the rapid survey where 19,088 refugees were interviewed, safety and security concerns as well as lack of access to services in Yemen featured prominently in the responses of those who expressed a desire to return in 2017.

In other host countries, Somali refugees have established themselves in host communities where they make positive contributions. In Ethiopia the potential for alternative to camps and self-reliance exists. Somali refugees in all countries of the region have demonstrated their potential to integrate and contribute to the socio-economic development of their host communities. Accordingly, enhanced efforts will be made by countries of asylum, with the support of UNHCR and partners, to strengthen resilience and self-reliance as much as feasible in each operational context.

Resettlement remains an important tool of international protection and tangible demonstration of solidarity and responsibility sharing. Resettlement countries are urged to continue to provide meaningful resettlement opportunities. There is also potential for the identification of alternative pathways to third country resettlement for a significant number of Somali refugees on account of a large diaspora population.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

UNHCR country Representatives will continue to lead the operational response to the Somalia situation. A Special Envoy has been appointed as the main regional interlocutor on political and security matters and will work to strengthen international coordination mechanisms required to respond to the Somalia situation, under the umbrella of the Tripartite Framework Agreement.

UNHCR will enhance regional and global partnerships, including with development actors, to ensure renewed efforts in finding durable and sustainable solutions for Somalis, as well as continued support for infrastructure development and stabilization in Somalia to support sustainable reintegration.

In order to capture the momentum gained from the recent IGAD Nairobi Summit and Declaration, UNHCR will enhance partnerships in Somalia, in particular with development agencies including the World Bank, African Development Bank, and JICA. UNHCR will continue to collaborate with local authorities, leaders, and communities in Somalia who are directly supporting reintegration of returnees and IDPs. As part of a proactive UN Country Team, UNHCR will engage with the Durable Solutions Initiative, which is led by the Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General (DSRSG) for Somalia, as well as other relevant platforms, notably the national development plan.

For the gradual inclusion of refugees into local economy through irrigated agriculture, a memorandum of understanding had been entered into between UNHCR, the Ethiopia Somali Regional State, and ARRA regarding access to land by refugees. This will allow the expansion of the irrigation programme for sustained livelihoods and self-reliance.

### **Planning assumptions**

The continuing political and security stabilization of Somalia, along with growing pressures in host countries including the rapidly shrinking protection and asylum space in Yemen, make this a critical moment to renew efforts to find durable solutions for Somali refugees, whilst maintaining protection in countries of asylum and responding effectively to the drought that is gripping the region and increasing the risk of famine-induced displacement.

UNHCR is striving to move towards a more solutions-oriented approach for the protracted and mixed situations of Somali refugees and IDPs, despite the fragile security conditions in some parts of Somalia.

This appeal aims to address return and reintegration needs of 50,000 Somali refugees returning from Kenya and 10,000 returning from Yemen, as well as the emergency pre-famine response in Somalia for 250,000 of the most vulnerable newly displaced, including drought-related outflows of Somalis to neighbouring countries. It aims to reinforce asylum and protection in the region while also renewing efforts to find durable and sustainable solutions, including supporting infrastructure and stabilization in Somalia to ensure sustainable reintegration.

It should be noted that there are current, ongoing needs in response to the Somalia situation in Djibouti for which UNHCR has already planned within its programmes for 2017, and for which there are no additional requirements requested in this appeal.

### **Preparedness planning and risk assessment**

In light of the complexity of displacement movements in Somalia and vast humanitarian and development needs, UNHCR aims to maintain a robust emergency response with timely revision of contingency plans based on analysis of current and anticipated population movements, as well as related risk assessment. This approach ensures that refugee and IDP needs are identified and reflected in humanitarian planning, as well as a timely, effective and appropriately resourced response that includes the pursuit of lasting solutions.

UNHCR is actively taking part in coordination mechanisms for drought response and preparedness, in close coordination with the Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia and partners on the ground. On

20 February 2017 an operational plan for famine prevention was issued to immediately scale-up the humanitarian response to save lives and protect livelihoods. The UNHCR-led Shelter Cluster issued a drought operation strategy in February, detailing actions to be undertaken through a strong decentralized coordination system and an emphasis on remote management.

UNHCR actively engages with development partners to ensure that the humanitarian response builds on and strengthens action to address the root causes of the current crises and galvanize global support for the Somalia situation, including by brokering strategic partnerships with non-traditional actors.

## Planned response

### DJIBOUTI

#### Existing response

Djibouti is hosting close to 22,100 refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom have been protected and assisted by the Government of Djibouti, UNHCR and partners in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps for more than 25 years. A livelihoods and self-reliance assessment conducted in 2015 in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps showed that 50 to 60 per cent of people of concern are very poor and 20 to 25 per cent are poor. There are some 3,800 additional refugees from Yemen in Djibouti, who are assisted by UNHCR as part of its response to the Yemen situation.

Due to underfunding, the majority of the refugees in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps are living in shelters that are not appropriate for the protracted nature of their displacement. Refugees have access to primary health care and nutrition services in camp health clinics and there is a system of boreholes and latrines to provide water and sanitation facilities. WFP provides in-kind and cash assistance for food to refugees in the camps.

Among the Somali refugees residing in the camps, an estimated 500 people may express their willingness to repatriate in 2017, including 61 individuals (17 families) who already returned to Mogadishu in February 2017. UNHCR is working with the Ministry of the Interior in Djibouti and the Embassy of Somalia on a tripartite agreement to better assist people who choose to return to their countries of origin. Resettlement will continue to be used as a key protection tool for Somali refugees

with specific needs and vulnerabilities. UNHCR's target is to submit the cases of 750 individuals for resettlement in 2017.

Through the implementation of the CRRF, which is likely to be launched in Djibouti in the second half of 2017, the Government of Djibouti, UNHCR and its partners, UN agencies, development actors, and other stakeholders will endeavour to:

- 1) Ensure the peaceful co-existence of refugee and host communities.
- 2) Improve the socio-economic integration of refugees hosted in Djibouti.
- 3) Assist refugees in line with national strategic priorities, in particular in the inter-linked areas of education, self-reliance and livelihoods interventions, and provide access to essential services.
- 4) Ensure that refugees are included in national development programmes, starting with the inclusion of refugee children in the national education system and enabling refugees' access to national vaccination programmes and health insurance, while continuing to pursue voluntary repatriation and resettlement solutions where possible.
- 5) Advocate for:
  - the issuance of decrees for the operationalization of the refugee law, which was promulgated by the President of Djibouti in January 2017;
  - strengthening the National Eligibility Commission, which would ensure access to territory and facilitate issuance of birth certificates;
  - strengthening the refugee status determination appeals mechanism;
  - accessibility to naturalization for certain refugee populations;
  - ratification of the Statelessness Conventions.

## Strategy and coordination

### Response strategy

UNHCR in Djibouti aims to respond within the framework of the Office's strategic directions and global strategic priorities to ensure a coordinated response based on the assessed needs of people of concern. Under the framework of the CRRF, which is being rolled out in Djibouti as one of the pilot countries, UNHCR aims to find durable solutions for refugees who have been hosted in Djibouti for more than 25 years.

At the end of February 2017, Djibouti hosts some 13,200 Somali refugees, out of whom some 300 people already approached UNHCR seeking assistance to return to Somalia. It is estimated that a total of 500 people out of the 650 Somalis who would have expressed their willingness to repatriate in 2017 will return before the end of the year. In close consultation with the authorities of Djibouti,

UNHCR will facilitate the voluntary return of Somali refugees by providing an assistance package which includes local transportation costs, flight tickets, travel documentation, medical check-ups, cash assistance, and additional assistance for people with special needs. A livelihood assessment will be conducted and the outcomes will inform the multi-year livelihood strategy that will be implemented from the second half of 2017.

### Partnerships and coordination

UNHCR works closely with the Government of Djibouti to strengthen coordination and collaboration with UN agencies, humanitarian actors, civil society and other stakeholders. The *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS) is UNHCR's main government counterpart for the protection of refugees and is responsible for camp management, security, and refugee registration. ONARS is also the Secretariat to the National Eligibility Commission (NEC) which undertakes refugee status determination.

UNHCR advocates the integration of Somali refugees' needs into the development plan of Djibouti. The Mixed Migration Task Force, jointly managed by UNHCR and IOM, is in place to respond to mixed movements as some Somali refugees in Djibouti seek to travel onwards, in particular to Europe and the Gulf countries. UNHCR has established partnerships with line ministries, NGOs, and inter-regional organizations. There are regular coordination meetings between UNHCR, the Government, and partners.

UNHCR participates in multilateral meetings with development actors in the country, the UN Country Team and the Humanitarian Country Team, as well as IGAD and the World Bank. In 2016, UNHCR worked on the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Assessment, Humanitarian Response Plan, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which integrates the needs of Somali refugees in the 2018-2022 plan, and the Djibouti common country assessment. UNHCR also participates in the aid coordination groups initiated by the Government of Djibouti. In light of the CRRF, partnerships with the World Bank and other development actors are being further strengthened.

## Planned activities

### Favourable protection environment

<b>Law and policy</b>	Strengthen the capacity of relevant authorities and stakeholders to implement the national refugee law.
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<b>Access to territory</b>	Strengthen the capacity of government authorities and other stakeholders, including border guards, on protection principles.
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### Fair protection processes and documentation

<b>Registration and profiling</b>	Strengthen the registration capacity of ONARS.
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	Inform refugees in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps about registration procedures.
<b>Refugee status determination</b>	Advocate for accelerated and regular sessions of the NEC and for the creation of a government institution to review appeals.
	Observe sessions of the NEC and ensure that the procedures meet international standards.
	Strengthen the refugee status determination capacity of the NEC.
<b>Individual documentation</b>	Advocate Djiboutian authorities to issue ICAO-compliant travel documents.
<b>Civil registration and civil status documentation</b>	Conduct biometric verification of all refugees opting to return (estimated 500 individuals).
	Support the Government of Djibouti to issue travel documents for returnees.
	Provide vaccination cards to returnees.
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	
<b>Prevention of and response to SGBV</b>	Ensure adequate and appropriate reception facilities for survivors of SGBV in Ali Addeh, Holl Holl, and urban areas.
	Monitor reported cases of SGBV and provide legal and psychosocial assistance.
	Train SGBV focal points on conducting home visits, receptions, identification of survivors, and information sharing.
	Establish community watch groups to improve security.
	Organize 12 mobile courts in the camps.
	Conduct 3 sensitization campaigns in camps on SGBV prevention and response.
	Revise existing standard operating procedures on SGBV and provide training for partners, community members and other stakeholders on the revised procedure.
<b>Protection of children</b>	Identify children at risk.
	Provide training for the child protection committee in Ali Addeh.
	Conduct sensitization campaigns on child protection.
	Organize sports activities for 150 adolescents in camps.
	Conduct youth activities through the youth centre in Ali Addeh.
	Ensure regular home visits for registered unaccompanied children in alternative care.
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	
<b>Health</b>	Provide health care for all people of concern in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl, with the Ministry of Health and health partners.
	Work towards integrating refugee health programmes into the national health system.
<b>Nutrition</b>	Systemize early detection of malnutrition in the community.
	Conduct sensitization sessions on nutrition practices.
	Provide breastfeeding-friendly spaces.
<b>Food security</b>	Implement supplementary and selective feeding programmes.
<b>Water</b>	Increase water supply to 20 litres/person/day through rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.

<b>Sanitation</b>	<p>Build latrines to reach the standard of 20 people per latrine.</p> <hr/> <p>Reinforce capacities and awareness of hygiene practices through training and hygiene promotion in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl.</p>
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	<p>Provide durable shelters in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl, and rehabilitate existing shelters.</p>
<b>Energy</b>	<p>Increase firewood provision and conduct awareness campaigns for energy conservation.</p>
<b>Basic and domestic items</b>	<p>Distribute hygienic kits and soap and conduct targeted distribution of specific core relief items to assist the most vulnerable refugees.</p>
<b>Services for persons with specific needs</b>	<p>Provide financial and material assistance, assistive devices, and psychosocial support.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>Provide primary education and teacher training in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl.</p> <hr/> <p>In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, integrate refugee education into the national education system.</p>
<b>Durable solutions</b>	
<b>Voluntary return</b>	<p>Establish information desks in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl, and provide counselling on protection issues, areas of return and return processes.</p> <hr/> <p>Identify people with specific needs, including older refugees, women and children at risk, and provide appropriate assistance.</p> <hr/> <p>Assist 500 Somali returnees for their safe and dignified return to Somalia by air, including through the provision of local transport, meals and accommodation en route.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide cash grants to returning refugees for their initial reintegration back home at a rate of \$150/person and \$180/person with specific needs/vulnerabilities.</p>
<b>Integration</b>	<p>Implement a livelihoods strategy to support the socio-economic integration of the refugees.</p> <hr/> <p>Strengthen livelihood activities for refugees.</p>
<b>Resettlement</b>	<p>Strengthen the referral system for resettlement interviews and submissions</p> <hr/> <p>Identify the most vulnerable cases, prioritizing women and girls at risk, medical cases, legal and physical protection needs.</p> <hr/> <p>Implement an anti-fraud strategy.</p> <hr/> <p>Submit 750 cases for resettlement.</p>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
<b>Community mobilization</b>	<p>Ensure the continuity of a complaints response mechanism.</p>
<b>Natural resources and environment</b>	<p>Conduct awareness-raising campaigns on environmental protection, and promote household tree planting in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl.</p> <hr/> <p>Establish "environment clubs" in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl to provide participatory opportunities on issues affecting refugees.</p>
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods</b>	<p>Produce a strategy for strengthening self-reliance, in collaboration with national, humanitarian and development actors.</p>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	<p>Strengthen relationships with partners, and establish partnerships with development actors including national ministries, NGOs and inter-regional organizations.</p>

	Actively participate in the UN Country Team and Humanitarian Country Team.
<b>Camp management and coordination</b>	Ensure effective camp management.
<b>Donor relations and resource mobilization</b>	Produce periodic reports for the donors, indicating updates on the latest developments.
	Seek support for the protection and solutions for refugees by raising awareness, including through briefings, meetings and field visits.
	Ensure donor visibility to provide accountability to donor countries.
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
<b>Logistics and supply</b>	Maintain 1 warehouse to support the field operations.
	Optimize the supply chain to meet operational needs.
	Maintain the fleet of vehicles.
<b>Operations management, coordination and support</b>	Organize flights and local transportation for returning refugees.
	Provide project management support to operation staff with administrative, financial and human resources.
	Provide training to partners and support audit activities.

## Financial requirements

UNHCR’s 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Djibouti in response to the Somalia situation amounts to \$20 million. UNHCR’s response to the Somalia situation in Djibouti is within its planned programmes for 2017, and no additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Somalia Situation	Additional requirements	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>894,627</b>	-	<b>894,627</b>
Law and policy	316,363	-	316,363
Access to territory	578,263	-	578,263
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>2,692,534</b>	-	<b>2,692,534</b>
Registration and profiling	959,689	-	959,689
Refugee status determination	693,795	-	693,795
Individual documentation	323,082	-	323,082
Civil registration and status documentation	849,145	-	849,145
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>1,051,338</b>	-	<b>1,051,338</b>
Prevention of and response to SGBV	736,025	-	736,025
Protection of children	315,313	-	315,313

<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>9,682,291</b>	-	<b>9,682,291</b>
Health	1,897,027	-	1,897,027
Reproductive health and HIV services	332,413	-	332,413
Nutrition	562,327	-	562,327
Water	868,896	-	868,896
Sanitation and hygiene	829,995	-	829,995
Shelter and infrastructure	1,798,745	-	1,798,745
Energy	1,123,295	-	1,123,295
Basic and domestic items	904,163	-	904,163
People with specific needs	328,132	-	328,132
Education	1,037,297	-	1,037,297
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>1,071,958</b>	-	<b>1,071,958</b>
Voluntary return	402,313	-	402,313
Integration	163,582	-	163,582
Resettlement	506,063	-	506,063
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>2,255,405</b>	-	<b>2,255,405</b>
Community mobilization	124,932	-	124,932
Natural resources and shared environment	787,228	-	787,228
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,343,245	-	1,343,245
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>270,895</b>	-	<b>270,895</b>
Coordination and partnerships	179,563	-	179,563
Donor relations and resource mobilization	91,332	-	91,332
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>2,118,479</b>	-	<b>2,118,479</b>
Logistics and supply	857,395	-	857,395
Operations management, coordination and support	1,261,084	-	1,261,084
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>20,037,527</b>	-	<b>20,037,527</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,037,527</b>	-	<b>20,037,527</b>

## ETHIOPIA

### Existing response

Ethiopia is hosting 246,700 Somali refugees at the end of March 2017. The majority, more than 209,000, have been accommodated in five camps in the Dollo Ado area; namely Bokolmanyo, Bur amino, Hilaweyn, Kobe and Melkadida. Jijiga is hosting close to 36,900 Somali refugees in three camps; namely Awbare, Kebribeya and Sheder. A small number of Somali refugees (835) are residing in the urban settings of Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia has been experiencing a new refugee influx from Somalia since the end of 2016. In the first three months of 2017, more than 4,500 Somali refugees arrived and were registered in the Dollo Ado area. The majority of the new arrivals originate from Bay (72%), Middle Juba (11%), and the Gedo regions (5%), all areas which are severely affected by drought. The situation is predicted to worsen in the coming months, with the lack of rainfall compounded by insecurity likely to trigger outflows to Ethiopia. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of children and pregnant and lactating women among the recent arrivals was 73 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, significantly higher than the emergency threshold of 15 per cent according to SPHERE standards.

The average rate of daily arrivals to Dollo Ado in the first quarter of 2017 reached 103 Somali refugees, overwhelming the 500-person capacity reception centre. UNHCR and its partners were able to register all new arrivals and relocate them to appropriate shelters. The coordinated response enabled the timely identification of people with specific needs and vulnerabilities that require prioritized support.

Refugees in Ethiopia are accorded a favourable protection environment. Upon arrival, asylum-seekers are sheltered and registered in the Dollo Ado reception centre, administered by governmental partner, the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA), and UNHCR. Other response partners include MSF-Spain, which screens all children under the age of five as well as pregnant and lactating mothers for malnutrition; Save the Children which assists unaccompanied minors; the Norwegian Refugee Council which maintains water and sanitation facilities; and International Medical Corps which focuses on prevention and response to SGBV.

All children under the age of ten and pregnant and lactating women receive fortified porridge twice a day, in addition to the standard nutritional supplements provided to all new arrivals to prevent further deterioration of their nutritional status. Awareness-raising activities are conducted to promote health and hygiene, as well as to encourage the reporting of SGBV incidents. With the support of

IOM, registered new arrivals are relocated to refugee camps in the Dollo Ado area. To date, all new arrivals have been relocated from the reception centre and provided with shelter, core relief items, and food rations. The nutrition status of all refugees in camps is closely monitored to ensure proper treatment and support.

UNHCR, in close collaboration with ARRA, continue to provide protection and material assistance to Somali refugees while also addressing, to the extent possible, the impact and effects of the refugee population on local resources, such as pastures, firewood and water.

With the support of UNHCR and partners, the enrolment rate of school-age children in Dollo Ado and Jijiga camps at both primary and secondary school levels have increased. To further improve the quality of education, boarding facilities and a teacher training college have been constructed in the Dollo Ado area and will be integrated into the national education system for sustainability. Primary health care and nutrition programmes are well-established in all the camps. Nevertheless, the prevalence of GAM among children aged 6-59 months in the Dollo Ado camps remains high, ranging between 17-27 per cent. The high prevalence of GAM is partially associated with insufficient food intake and disease as a result of reduced immunity. WFP food rations were reduced by 20 per cent in 2016-17 due to underfunding and additional resources are required to improve the health and nutritional wellbeing of the refugees.

UNHCR, IOM and ARRA provide information to refugees on the situation across the border in Somalia through return help desks to assist them in making informed decisions on voluntary repatriation.

## Strategy and coordination

In the first quarter of 2017, some 4,600 new arrivals from Somalia were received and registered in the Dollo Ado camps. At this rate, and taking into consideration the available information on security and drought in the region, it is estimated that some 50,000 new arrivals will be registered in Ethiopia by the end of 2017.

UNHCR provides overall coordination and guidance to ensure the delivery of protection and assistance to refugees and host communities in Ethiopia. ARRA provides camp security, camp management, and coordination of programme implementation. Monthly inter-agency coordination meetings are in place to discuss implementation and service delivery in all sectors and jointly follow-up on action points and gaps to be addressed.

UNHCR currently works with 25 partners as well as local government (woreda) authorities to provide services to the refugee and host communities in the Dollo Ado area. Joint registration by UNHCR and ARRA is undertaken at the reception centre, where people with specific needs are identified and refugees needing specialist support are appropriately assisted. Medical screening of new arrivals is also conducted at the reception centre by MSF-Spain.

UNHCR and ARRA also work to ensure peaceful coexistence between host communities and refugees. Local authorities are fully engaged and technical support provided, to ensure that refugee-impacted areas are included in UNHCR's planning processes, and assistance is extended accordingly.

Ethiopia is a CRRF pilot country. UNHCR's operation will focus on developing and implementing a solutions and development strategy that ensures lifesaving assistance and support for refugees in the pursuit of durable solutions and sustainable host community-refugee relations. Partnerships with the World Bank and other key international development actors, as well as the private sector, will be pursued, drawing lessons upon existing lessons learned from UNHCR's operation in Ethiopia and globally.

### **Response strategy**

UNHCR will continue to support key sectors including protection, health and nutrition, WASH, and camp coordination and camp management. Interventions will prioritize community-based approaches and take into consideration the varied needs of different age, gender and diversity groups in the design, implementation and monitoring of interventions.

UNHCR continues to actively and creatively seek opportunities for refugees to improve their livelihoods through a variety of programmes, key among which is irrigated agriculture. A tripartite memorandum of understanding between UNHCR, ARRA and the Somali Regional State has provided assurance that refugees can utilize arable land for agricultural purposes for an initial duration of seven years. Mitigating measures are being developed to ensure environmental and resource preservation.

Humanitarian-development initiatives, such as the World Bank Development Response to Displacement Impact Projects (DRDIP) and DFID Refugee and Migration Business Case for Ethiopia, on protection and livelihoods recognize the need for a transition from long-term care and maintenance to self-reliance and solutions-oriented programming for refugees. UNHCR is working to harmonize approaches and ensure synergies between its existing partnerships, such as with the IKEA Foundation, with that of the forthcoming World Bank DRDIP, which will be partly implemented in Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo woredas.

In addition, the Government of Ethiopia has committed to making available 10,000 hectares of irrigable land for the benefit of 20,000 households, which provides considerable scope to strengthen livelihoods opportunities in irrigation agriculture for refugees.

To further develop agricultural production, farmer field schools will be established to facilitate effective training and experiential learning by farmers as a first step towards the formation of formal cooperatives and their incorporation under the Dollo Ado Farmers' Union. Some 32 to 38 functional Farmer Field Schools, each with around 25-30 participating host community and refugee farmers are planned in 2017. The capacity of the "assuming entities/groups" will be strengthened in 2017 and 2018, with the expectation that these groups will become fully autonomous by 2019.

UNHCR will continue to lead and coordinate efforts to provide information to Somalis who are interested in returning to their place of origin. Help desks in refugee camps will register and verify refugees intending to return and provide them with available information on the situation in their intended areas of return. The Office will facilitate coordination and information sharing between Ethiopia and Somalia to ensure effective departure and reception of returnees. Assessments and surveys will be undertaken at border points to track population movements and spontaneous departures.

Cash assistance will be provided to refugees who make the informed choice to return to Somalia to cover their transportation and incidental costs. A package of core relief items will also be provided to facilitate initial reintegration upon their return.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

UNHCR in Melkadida is building on the existing mechanisms to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response in line with the Refugee Coordination Model. Sectoral working groups are in place, including for protection, livelihoods and health, among others. ARRA and UNHCR co-chair all sector meetings, with the participation of Dollo Ado local authorities, authorities at the woreda and regional levels, UN agencies, and international and local NGOs.

With respect to the CRRF, the proposal is for the Government to chair the CRRF Secretariat (ARRA and Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation) and UNHCR to co-chair. UNHCR is also a member of the DRDIP Steering Committee for the implementation of DRDIP activities. Opportunities for strengthening support to agricultural activities, including the irrigation schemes, will be pursued in these coordination fora.

## Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
<b>Access to the territory</b>	Conduct border monitoring.
<b>Legal assistance</b>	Ensure court follow-up and support the mobile court project.
	Provide material assistance to refugees to access legal assistance and remedies.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
<b>Reception conditions</b>	Maintain the reception centre and provide transport to refugees and asylum-seekers.
	Provide inter-camp transportation for family reunification.
<b>Registration and profiling</b>	Provide proof of registration for Somali refugees.
	Undertake screening and registration at the reception centre.
<b>Civil registration and status documentation</b>	Provide equipment for registration activities.
	Undertake detailed registration for all refugees intending to return.
	Update and maintain individual data.
	Issue ID cards.
Security from violence and exploitation	
<b>Prevention of and response to SGBV</b>	Prevent and conduct awareness-raising for SGBV through community participation.
<b>Protection of children</b>	Identify and register unaccompanied and separated children.
	Rehabilitate, construct, maintain, and equip additional child-friendly spaces.
<b>Freedom of movement</b>	Monitor police detentions and court cases.
Basic needs and essential services	
<b>Food security</b>	Screen refugee new arrivals for nutritional deficiencies and refer for appropriate attention.
	Conduct food distribution for Somali refugees in Jijiga and Dollo Ado.
	Procure essential medicines to stock the existing health centres.
	Procure vaccines and immunise refugee new arrivals against polio, measles and other diseases, in partnership with UNICEF and WHO.
<b>Health and nutrition</b>	Screen refugee new arrivals for nutritional deficiencies and refer for appropriate attention.
	Procure and provide essential nutritional products such as plumpy nuts to improve the nutritional status of arriving refugees.
<b>Education</b>	Construct additional classrooms in existing schools.
	Enrol newly-arrived children in existing camp schools.
<b>Energy</b>	Procure and distribute 3,400 solar lanterns and energy-saving cooking stoves.
<b>Basic items</b>	Procurement core relief items and dignity kits for women of reproductive age.

<b>Services for persons with specific needs</b>	Identify and provide support to people with specific needs.
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	Provide additional shelters to accommodate the 50,000 new arrivals (including establishment of a new camp).
<b>Sanitation</b>	Construct additional communal latrines.
<b>Water</b>	Expand water pipelines in the 5 camps of Dollo Ado and construct additional water tap stands.
<b>Durable solutions</b>	
<b>Resettlement</b>	Identify and submit cases for resettlement.
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
<b>Community mobilization</b>	Conduct information campaigns in refugee camps for new arrivals.  Liaise with woreda authorities and hold meetings in the host communities on the subject of hosting new arrivals.
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods</b>	Enhance agricultural/drip irrigation projects.
<b>Natural resources and environment</b>	Ensure environmental rehabilitation and reforestation.
<b>Peaceful co-existence</b>	Design projects such as quick impact community-driven initiatives benefiting some 40,000 members of the host community.
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnership</b>	
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	Strengthen partnerships and coordination in line with the Refugee Coordination Model and the CRRF.
<b>Camp management and coordination</b>	Implement extension and plot demarcation of some 50,000 family plots in each of the 5 existing camps in Dollo Ado.
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
<b>Logistics and supply</b>	Ensure procurement, warehousing and delivery of essential core relief items to Dollo Ado.

## Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Ethiopia in response to the Somalia situation amounts to \$74.9 million. To address the needs of 50,000 Somali refugees projected to arrive in Ethiopia during 2017, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Ethiopia amounting to \$27.9 million, as shown in the table below.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Somalia Situation	Additional requirements (As of March 2017)	Total
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>1,429,733</b>	<b>324,768</b>	<b>1,754,001</b>
Legal assistance and legal remedies	881,909	136,784	1018693
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	547,824	187,984	735808
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>2,669,637</b>	<b>1,714,846</b>	<b>4,384,483</b>
Reception conditions	516,909	1,430,472	1,947,381
Registration and profiling	1,690,819	174,374	1,865,193
Civil registration and civil status documentation	461,909	110,000	571,909
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>4,775,486</b>	<b>394,784</b>	<b>5,170,270</b>
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	3,645,767	190,284	3,836,051
Protection of children	1,129,719	204,500	1,334,219
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>50,236,064</b>	<b>16,760,310</b>	<b>66,996,374</b>
Health	7,195,571	950,000	8,145,571
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,194,085	280,000	1,474,085
Nutritional well-being	3,636,084	900,000	4,536,084
Food security	1,896,636	200,000	2,096,636
Water	4,986,303	1,100,000	6,086,303
Sanitation and hygiene	5,229,916	1,050,000	6,279,916
Shelter and infrastructure	5,071,674	9,085,250	14,156,924
Energy	3,957,047	-	3,957,047
Basic and domestic items	3,573,937	2,500,000	6,073,937
People with specific needs	1,613,623	169,060	1,782,683
Education	11,354,354	526,000	11,880,354
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>2,069,007</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>2,419,007</b>
Voluntary return realized	656,909	-	656,909

Resettlement realized	1,412,098	350,000	1,762,098
Community empowerment and self-reliance	8,586,422	5,880,000	14,466,422
Community mobilization	607,759	-	607,759
Peaceful coexistence	2,369,802	80,000	2,449,802
Natural resources and shared environment	2,480,322	-	2,480,322
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,128,538	5,800,000	8,928,538
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>596,909</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>666,909</b>
Coordination and partnerships	-	20,000	20,000
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	596,909	50,000	646,909
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>4,491,867</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>5,031,867</b>
Logistics and supply	2,640,441	180,000	2,820,441
Operations management, coordination and support	1,851,425	360,000	2,211,425
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>74,855,126</b>	<b>26,034,708</b>	<b>100,889,834</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	1,822,430	1,822,430
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,855,126</b>	<b>27,857,138</b>	<b>102,712,264</b>

## KENYA

### Existing response

Kenya has been hosting Somali refugees for more than 26 years. UNHCR and partners have been providing protection and assistance in the Dadaab refugee camps throughout this period, with the camp population reaching its peak of some 485,000 people in 2012 following famine-induced displacement from Somalia. The total population of Somali refugees in Kenya stood at 308,700 at the end of March 2017, including 244,000 Somalis in the Dadaab camps.

In the first three months of 2017, some 20,900 Somalis have already been supported by UNHCR to return to Somalia from Kenya, bringing the total number of people who have returned from Kenya to Somalia since the signing of the Tripartite Agreement in November 2013 to more than 63,000.

The Government of Kenya announced its decision to close the Dadaab refugee camps in May 2016. A National Task Force on the Repatriation of Refugees from Dadaab Refugee Camps was created to formulate and oversee the implementation of a comprehensive voluntary repatriation plan that ensures the safety and dignity of returnees. However, this plan was largely not implemented and the Government extended the Tripartite Agreement in November 2016 for a further six months, postponing the closure of Dadaab for the corresponding period.

In light of the current pace of returns from Kenya to Somalia (2,000 per week), it remains unlikely that the Dadaab camp population would be sufficiently reduced by the new deadline for camp closure (end of May 2017). At the recent IGAD Nairobi Summit, the Government of Kenya renewed its commitment to refugee protection and it is unlikely that the Dadaab complex would be forcibly closed. In light of these developments, UNHCR is requesting additional funds to protect and assist refugees in Dadaab for the period May to December 2017.

At the same time, the growing impact of drought in Kenya is increasingly of concern to the government and international humanitarian community. The Kenyan Government, following the results of the short rains assessment (SRA), by the Kenya Food Security and Steering Group, declared a national disaster on 10 February 2017, due primarily to the drought. Figures already received from the SRA showed a significant increase in the number of people affected by the drought, and who urgently need humanitarian assistance, from 1.3 million in August 2016 to 2.6 million in February 2017. The effects of the drought are now being felt across Kenyan counties and communities hosting refugees and people of concern to UNHCR (Dadaab, Fafi and Wajir south sub-

counties). If the poor rainfall pattern continues, the situation could rapidly deteriorate and result in famine, disease outbreaks and acute malnutrition.

Drought and food insecurity could also result in substantial displacement from Somalia into Kenya. Any increase in population movements into existing refugee camps in Dadaab or into the refugee camp surrounding communities with limited or poor sanitation and/or safe potable water could lead to the spread of communicable diseases across these counties. The possibility of outbreaks of animal and human diseases is also high, as herds are now crowding and intermingling around a decreasing number of viable water points.

Given UNHCR's presence, assets and facilities in the drought-affected counties and communities, UNHCR is a first point of call in times of crisis to assist both nationals, people of concern and new arrivals from Somalia. UNHCR in Kenya is contributing to the national drought response, presented in the Flash Appeal for UN Agencies and partners issued on 16 March 2017.

The proximity to the Kenyan border and possible relatives and clans for Somalis in Dadaab, combined with the presence of facilities and services, make UNHCR refugee camps and settlement areas more attractive to drought-affected populations. The Office is therefore forecasting a likely scenario of 30,000 new arrivals fleeing insecurity and drought from Somalia. This will place additional pressure local resources such as water, food and pastures.

## Strategy and coordination

In addition to the 20,900 Somali refugees whom UNHCR has already supported to voluntarily return to Somalia from Kenya from January to March 2017, UNHCR plans to assist an additional 29,100 Somali refugees, mainly from the Dadaab camps, who decide to voluntarily return to Somalia in 2017.

UNHCR and partners will:

- Enhance dissemination of country of origin information to ensure refugees can make informed decisions about their possible return;
- Provide a package of assistance for refugees to return in a dignified and sustainable manner;
- Facilitate the socio-economic integration of refugees who cannot return to Somalia or be resettled;
- Facilitate the relocation of 13,500 non-Somali refugees from Dadaab to Kalobeyei and provide assistance at the Kalobeyei settlement;

- Support the relocation and reintegration of some 14,000 Kenyan nationals who have registered as refugees in Dadaab;
- Provide return grants of \$200 for Somalis returning by road, with an additional \$30 for people with specific needs. For returnees travelling by air, the grant is \$150, with an additional \$30 for people with specific needs. The return grant covers the returnees' expenses en route, including food and lodging in areas where UNHCR does not have way stations, and the onward travel costs from Dhobley or Mogadishu to their final destinations;
- Distribute light core relief items to refugees returning by road.
- Support road convoys to Somalia, including medical escort.

UNHCR is working to consolidate refugee camp infrastructure and services in Kenya. Kambioos was closed in April 2017 and Ifo 2 is scheduled for closure in September 2017, subject to emerging needs for additional capacity to accommodate new arrivals. A camp consolidation task force, co-chaired by the Government and UNHCR, will continue to spearhead and oversee the consolidation. Activities include joint assessments by the Kenyan authorities and UNHCR on the continued use of the infrastructures and facilities, recommendation for decommissioning and/or rehabilitation.

The Tripartite Agreement between the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR will continue to govern the policy aspects of the repatriation. Adherence to the Tripartite Agreement by the Tripartite Commission is important as the voluntariness of returns is a key element for successful reintegration in Somalia. At the technical level, management of returns will be coordinated with UNHCR and its partners in Somalia through regular cross-border meetings.

In addition to the voluntary return plan, UNHCR, with the support of partners and the Government of Kenya, will also assist an additional 30,000 Somali refugees fleeing Somalia due to insecurity and drought. New arrivals will be registered with biometric data and provided with access to assistance, including for shelter, and basic services.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

UNHCR is enhancing its partnership with development actors and international financial institutions to ensure that the needs of people of concern are integrated in national development plans.

UNHCR will continue to work closely with partners as well as UNHCR in Somalia to pursue ongoing repatriation efforts. It will also solicit the World Bank and other development actors to expand programming in north-eastern Kenya to include the rehabilitation of Dadaab camp and its surrounding areas.

## Planned activities

<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	
<b>Law and policy</b>	<p>Advocate for the legal rights of refugees and asylum-seekers.</p> <hr/> <p>Strengthen support to the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS).</p>
<b>Legal assistance and remedies</b>	<p>Provide legal aid and assistance to refugees in Nairobi, Kakuma and Dadaab.</p> <hr/> <p>Support mobile courts in Dadaab and Kakuma.</p> <hr/> <p>Establish network of pro bono lawyers.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide information to people of concern on their rights and obligations.</p> <hr/> <p>Train court user associations.</p>
<b>Access to the territory and risk of refoulement</b>	<p>Monitor border towns in order to ensure access to asylum.</p> <hr/> <p>Train border officials on the rights of asylum-seekers and refugees.</p>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	
<b>Reception conditions</b>	<p>Maintain transit centre infrastructure in Dadaab and Kakuma for departing refugees.</p> <hr/> <p>Maintain reception facility for refugees (non-Somali refugees) who are relocated from Dadaab to Kakuma before individual shelter allocation.</p>
<b>Registration and profiling</b>	<p>Conduct biometric verification of all the potential returnees.</p> <hr/> <p>Establish the Government of Kenya Status Regularization Vetting Committee and provide capacity-building support.</p> <hr/> <p>Support public awareness campaign on civil documentation modalities and procedures.</p> <hr/> <p>Deregister individuals not eligible for inclusion in refugee databases (estimated 14,000 individuals) in a lawful and procedurally correct manner.</p> <hr/> <p>Support the Government of Kenya to issue/renew national IDs to those deregistered from refugee database.</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure the registration and refugee status of refugees who have attained Kenya IDs in the Kenyan nationals database.</p> <hr/> <p>Ensure that all new arrivals are registered with the minimum data set required including the BIMS enrolment for identification or bio-registrar to avoid fraud or duplication.</p> <hr/> <p>Establish registration centre at Ifo2 to register new arrivals.</p> <hr/> <p>Issue ration card or token to new arrivals to facilitate access to basic assistance.</p>
<b>Refugee status determination</b>	<p>Support the RAS refugee status determination structure.</p> <hr/> <p>Capacitate the RAS on refugee status determination.</p> <hr/> <p>Support the Refugee Appeals Board.</p>
<b>Individual documentation</b>	<p>Provide refugee identification documents.</p>

	Support the National Registration Bureau and RAS to ensure that refugees are provided with documentation allowing them to reside in Kenya and to travel as needed within the country for education or medical reasons.
<b>Civil registration and status documentation</b>	Ensure that refugee children born in Kenya are provided with birth certificates.
	Support the County Registrar of Deaths and Births to assist refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma.
	Provide Conventional Travel Documents for refugees who need to undertake international travel.
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	
<b>Protection from crime</b>	Support Kenyan police under the Security Partnership Project, including for the repair and maintenance of police infrastructure, provision of fuel for police vehicles, and equipment.
	Support community policing structures to maintain and improve security in the camps.
	Support community policing structures to maintain and improve security in the camps.
<b>Prevention of and response to SGBV</b>	Identify SGBV cases amongst new arrivals in Dadaab, and assist survivors including through the provision of medical care psychosocial counselling.
<b>Protection of children</b>	Identify unaccompanied and separated children and other children at-risk among new arrivals in Dadaab for assistance as appropriate.
<b>Detention and freedom and movement</b>	Monitor police posts and stations to assess conditions of people of concern under arrest or detention.
	Facilitate protection monitoring and assist refugees and asylum-seekers in detention.
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	
<b>Health</b>	Support the outpatient clinic (staffing, equipment, medical supplies and drugs) in Kalobeyei.
	Implement a nutrition programme in Kalobeyei.
	Implement a community health programme in Kalobeyei.
	Establish health screening at the reception point at the border with Somalia in proximity to the major border crossing point at Liboi.
<b>Nutrition</b>	Provide health and nutrition services at Ifo 2 camp.
	Establish nutrition screening of new arrivals at the reception centre.
	Establish nutrition surveillance and education.
<b>Food security</b>	Provide wet feeding in the reception centres for 30,000 new arrivals prior to plot allocation in camps.
<b>Water</b>	Establish and maintain water supply infrastructure in Kalobeyei.
	Expand water network to the new block in Hagadera to accommodate some 1500 refugee families after Kambioos closure as part of UNHCR consolidation strategy.

<b>Sanitation and hygiene</b>	Provide water to 30,000 new arrivals in Ifo 2 at the rate of 20L/person/day.
	Establish systems for hygiene promotion.
	Construct 1,000 communal latrines and 5,200 household latrines in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and distribute latrine cleaning kits to promote proper latrine cleaning and maintenance.
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	Provide individual latrines to 1,500 households to be relocated to Hagadera from Kambios.
	Construct improved durable shelters, transitional shelters, and access roads in Kalobeyei.
	Provide individual shelters to 1,500 households to be relocated to Hagadera from Kambios.
<b>Energy</b>	Provide shelter to new arrivals in the transit centres in Hagadera and Ifo.
	Procure and distribute firewood for refugees, schools, health centres and the transit centre.
	Fabricate energy-saving stoves to address existing and additional needs.
	Provide capacity building for refugees on energy-saving cooking practices
	Develop certified and sustainable wood fuel businesses around the settlement.
<b>Basic and domestic items</b>	Provide newly-relocated arrivals to Kakuma/Kalobeyei with a core relief items kit (blanket, kitchen set, sleeping mat, jerry can, soap).
	Distribute core relief items to new arrivals from Somalia.
<b>Services for persons with specific needs</b>	Establish a help desk to assist people with specific needs arriving from Somalia, including people with disabilities and severe medical conditions, and older people.
<b>Education</b>	Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials and school meals, and support child-friendly activities through play.
	Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 12,000 boys and girls.
	Include children with special needs in all school activities to help them re-establish daily routine and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment.
	Provide increased access to post-secondary education and training.
<b>Durable solutions</b>	
<b>Voluntary return</b>	Expand return help desks in refugee camps to provide information to refugees on areas of return in Somalia and return procedures.
	Provide counselling on protection issues related to return and information on the protection situation in return areas, including on SGBV, child protection and mine risk education.
	Facilitate go and see and come and tell visits to give a better picture on the return situation.
	Verify the voluntariness of the decision by each individual adult refugee on return to Somalia.

	Identify children at risk of separation, provide tracing services to restore family links and reunite separated individuals.
	Provide transportation assistance to Somali returnees for their safe and dignified return to Somalia via air and road routes.
	Provide cash grants to returning refugees to facilitate their journey to their final destinations in Somalia and their initial reintegration back home.
	Provide in-transit food and lodging to returnees.
	Provide specialized non-food items package (solar lamps with charging system, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, light kitchen sets, soap and collapsible 10 litres jerry cans) to returnee families to facilitate their travel.
	Upgrade the infrastructure at the current airstrip to cater to the higher number of returns by air, including strengthening the security arrangement.
<b>Integration</b>	Provide transport assistance to 13,500 non-Somali refugees to relocate to Kakuma.
	Provide in-transit food and lodging during relocation of the non-Somali refugees to Kakuma.
	Increase access of the de-registered local Kenyan citizens to sustainable local integration opportunities through cash grants.
<b>Resettlement</b>	Identify and submit cases for resettlement.
	Support refugees departing for resettlement.
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
<b>Community mobilization</b>	Strengthen community self-management and leadership structures including women's participation in leadership.
	Establishing a community-based reporting mechanism against fraud and corruption.
<b>Peaceful coexistence</b>	Implementing community projects in agreement and cooperation with the host community.
	Extend WASH, education and livelihoods projects to support the host communities.
<b>Natural resources and environment</b>	Restore and rehabilitate at least 3,000 hectares of degraded land as part of the consolidation of the Dadaab complex.
	Implement camp consolidation, site planning and demarcation of settlements in the vacated areas, including rehabilitation and decommissioning of unoccupied shelters, waste dump sites and landfills.
	Retrieve unused latrine slabs and superstructure materials, and backfill and decommission latrines.
	Decommission public and private incinerators, and/or demolish deserted and disused buildings.
	Identify and map infrastructure and buildings to be handed over to the Government/host community.
	Implement environment restoration through planting of tree seedlings in open spaces and vacated camp sites.

<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods</b>	Maintain and expand the cross-border digital platform to connect job-seeking Somali refugees planning to voluntarily return to Somalia with prospective employers.
	Expand training for youth in sectors such as automotive mechanics, horticulture and related agri-business development, and information and communication technology, in line with skills that have been identified as being in demand in Somalia.
	Provide numeracy and literacy training for adults as well training in business, entrepreneurship and financial management.
	Increase the number of scholarships for Somali refugees to pursue professional studies.
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	Lead monthly inter-agency meetings at the camp and Nairobi levels, as well as weekly sector-specific coordination meetings in camps.
<b>Camp management and coordination</b>	Support camp management including the demarcation of plots for new arrivals.
	Ensure community policing is in place.
<b>Donor relations and resource mobilization</b>	Hold monthly briefings for donors and other stakeholders.
	Facilitate donor missions and field visits.
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
<b>Logistics and supply</b>	Support vehicle maintenance.
	Ensure warehousing of non-food items and other supplies
	Procure and manage of fuel supplies.
<b>Operations management, coordination and support</b>	Provide project management support to administrative, financial and human resources staff.
	Provide training to partners and support audit activities.
	Monitor projects by multi-functional team and implementing partner staff.

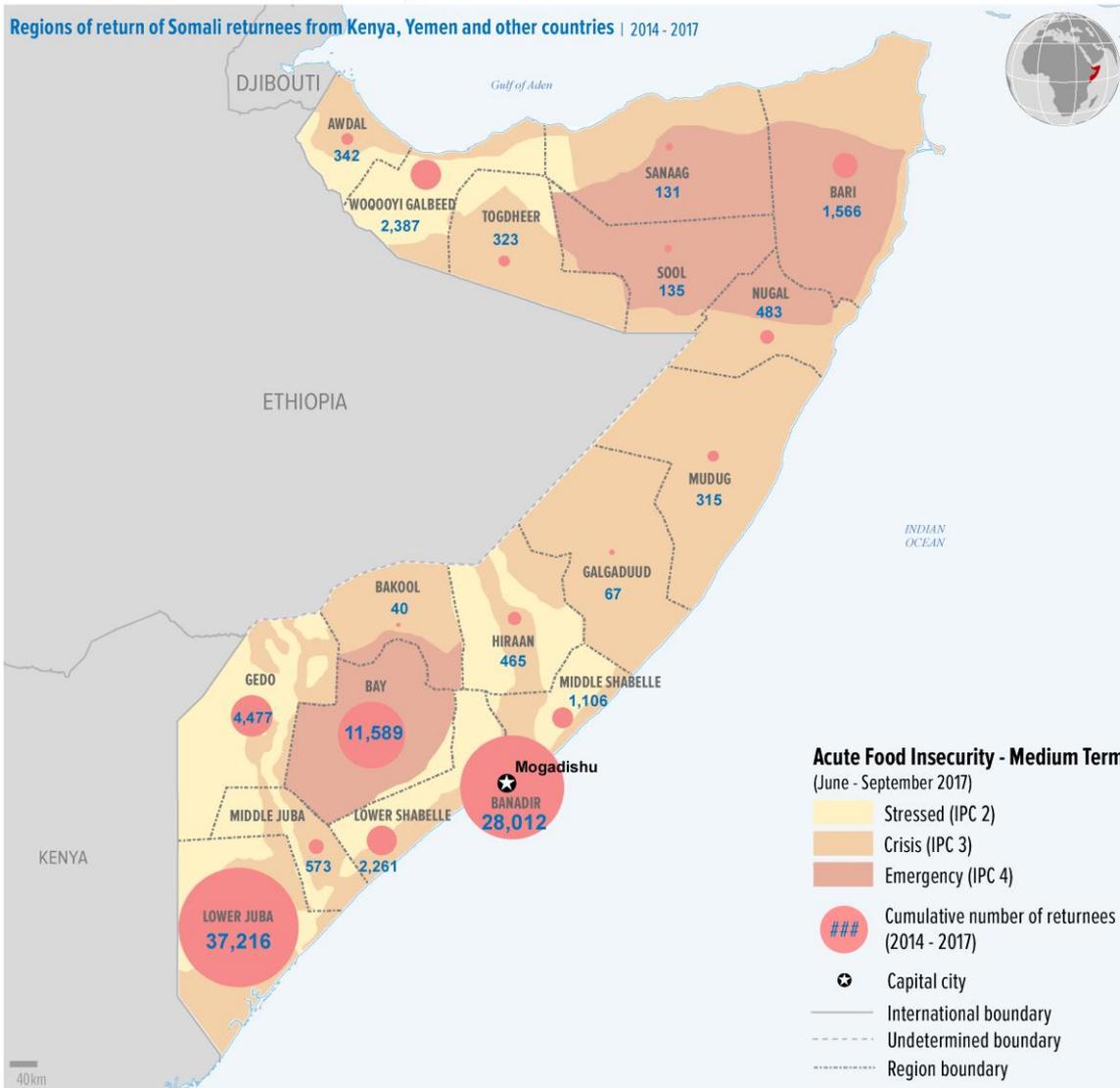
## Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Kenya in response to the Somalia situation amounts to \$173.8 million. To address the needs of 50,000 Somali refugees who have opted for voluntary repatriation to Somalia and an additional 30,000 new arrivals from Somalia to Kenya, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Kenya amounting to \$16 million, as shown in the table below.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Somalia Situation	Additional requirements	Total
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>3,363,185</b>	-	<b>3,363,185</b>
Law and policy	602,019	-	602,019
Legal assistance and legal remedies	1,797,365	-	1,797,365
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	670,933	-	670,933
Public attitude towards persons of concern	292,869	-	292,869
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>10,455,509</b>	-	<b>10,455,509</b>
Reception conditions	847,305	-	847,305
Registration and profiling	5,072,888	-	5,072,888
Status determination	3,431,924	-	3,431,924
Individual documentation	534,807	-	534,807
Civil registration and civil status documentation	568,584	-	568,584
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>17,889,618</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>18,065,618</b>
Protection from crime	8,494,999	100,000	8,594,999
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	4,455,462	26,000	4,481,462
Detention and freedom of movement	370,544	-	370,544
Protection of children	4,568,613	50,000	4,618,613
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>89,799,008</b>	<b>10,564,217</b>	<b>100,363,225</b>
Health	23,195,374	383,000	23,578,374
Reproductive health and HIV services	3,340,510	-	3,340,510
Nutritional well-being	2,856,197	300,000	3,156,197
Food security	-	1,480,020	1,480,020
Water	5,373,191	800,000	6,173,191
Sanitation and hygiene	7,334,118	826,197	8,160,315

Shelter and infrastructure	5,098,232	6,200,000	11,298,232
Energy	5,364,558	-	5,364,558
Basic and domestic items	12,306,751	550,000	12,856,751
People with specific needs	3,681,195	25,000	3,706,195
Education	21,248,882	-	21,248,882
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>26,756,140</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,756,140</b>
Voluntary return realized	21,555,944	-	21,555,944
Integration	2,760,096	-	2,760,096
Resettlement realized	2,440,100	-	2,440,100
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>13,715,431</b>	<b>2,681,657</b>	<b>16,397,088</b>
Community mobilization	1,678,760	-	1,678,760
Peaceful coexistence	4,163,113		4,163,113
Natural resources and shared environment	1,345,473		1,345,473
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,528,086	2,681,657	9,209,743
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>1,997,104</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,997,104</b>
Coordination and partnerships	131,397	-	131,397
Camp management and coordination	1,642,315	-	1,642,315
Donor relations and resource mobilization	223,392	-	223,392
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>9,837,918</b>	<b>956,910</b>	<b>10,794,828</b>
Logistics and supply	5,140,647	400,000	5,540,647
Operations management, coordination and support	4,697,271	556,910	5,254,181
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>173,813,912</b>	<b>14,928,784</b>	<b>188,742,696</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	1,045,015	1,045,015
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,813,912</b>	<b>15,973,799</b>	<b>189,787,712</b>

## SOMALIA



### Existing response

Somalia is hosting almost 25,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, 90,000 returnees and some 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Close to 61,000 Somalis have returned from Kenya since 2014, including 20,900 in the first three months of 2017. In addition to the challenges related to security and the overall level of development in the country, there are specific immediate challenges in ensuring the successful reintegration of the returnee population. A significant number of extremely vulnerable Somali nationals remain socially marginalized and economically destitute. The majority of Somali refugees have returned to Kismayo in Lower Juba, and Baidoa in Bay. The reception capacity in these areas require additional support especially in the sectors of health, WASH, and education.

The escalation of conflict in Yemen, where there are more than 255,000 Somali refugees, has also triggered the return of some 30,600 Somalis since 2015.

In addition to the returns and to conflict-driven internal displacement, Somalia is once again vulnerable to widespread famine, only six years after a devastating famine led to the death of more than 250,000 people in 2011. Severe drought following at least two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall has prompted displacement from rural areas to towns. According to the Population and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) led by UNHCR, some 393,000 people have already been newly displaced in the first three months of 2017, bringing the total number of drought-displaced people since November 2016 to over 615,000. This number is expected to rise in the coming months. On 28 February 2017, the newly-elected President of Somalia declared a national disaster and more than 6.2 million people—more than half the population—are estimated to be at risk of acute food insecurity, including 3 million people in need of urgent life-saving assistance.

## Strategy and coordination

UNHCR is supporting the return of 50,000 Somali refugees from Kenya and 10,000 Somali refugees from Yemen in 2017. The Office will also provide emergency life-saving support to some 250,000 of the most vulnerable who are newly-displaced by drought. In order to promote sustainable reintegration of Somali returnees, supporting the refugees hosted in the country and over 1.5 million IDPs in efforts to promote a peaceful co-existence and social cohesion, UNHCR is actively engaged in a number of efforts to support all the persons of concern.

Major reintegration interventions include:

- 1) 'Enhanced' return assistance package which includes:
  - Reinstallation grants: Returnees to Somalia will continue to be assisted with a grant of \$200 per person regardless of the family size, which has already led to the improvement in the reintegration process since July 2016.

- **Subsistence package:** In order to assist with initial reintegration, each returning family will continue to be supported with a \$200 monthly payment for six months in order to help cover their basic needs.

- **Education assistance:** Up to \$25 per month per child will be disbursed with periodic payments through partners for nine months (equivalent to one academic year) to support returnee children to enrol in schools and continue to attend classes.

- **The standard package of core relief items will be improved:** Procurement of core relief items, especially jerry cans and plastic sheeting, targeting 41,666 of the most vulnerable families will improve returnee access to and storage of water, as well as to shelter.

- **Shelter package:** Through the leadership of the Shelter Cluster, UNHCR will support households to construct localized permanent shelters through provision of up to \$1,000 per family (localised solutions for urban returnees through rent payment will also be considered). Site and settlement planning will be conducted, including tenure security and restoration of land and property rights as required. Capacity building of Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, relevant Ministries and affiliated Government institutions will also be carried out.

- **Access to basic social services:** Interventions in this area will be focused on community-based projects to create community assets in the areas of return for returnees, IDPs and host community. Rehabilitation and/or extension of schools, health centres and other basic infrastructure will be implemented to sustain return, in close liaison with respective development programmes and plans.

- **Livelihoods support:** Livelihood opportunities in Somalia are mainly found in agriculture, livestock, fishery and petty trade as per the Somalia Livelihood zoning. Agricultural activities have been limited by the protracted conflict and the destruction of agricultural equipment and infrastructure. Farmers need support with inputs, such as quality seeds, and training. For pastoralist communities, improvement of veterinary services and restocking, in particular for the poor, and construction of water points for the animals, are some of the interventions required. Rehabilitation of the road network will increase the ability of returnee hosting communities to sell products throughout the year.

- 2) Protection monitoring, movement tracking, and enhanced data management.
- 3) SGBV prevention, psychosocial counselling targeting 2,000 most vulnerable people, and procurement of solar lanterns for 2,000 families.
- 4) Provision of sanitary kits targeting 8,700 women and girls of reproductive age.
- 5) Water trucking in response to the drought to provide 500 households with water for domestic use.
- 6) Implementation of 20 community-based projects such as rehabilitation of market centres, access roads and other public infrastructure.

### Partnerships and coordination

UNHCR will operationalize the CRRF in Somalia through existing platforms and enhanced partnerships, in particular with development agencies including the World Bank, African Development Bank, and JICA. UNHCR will continue to collaborate with local authorities, leaders, and communities who are directly supporting reintegration of returnees and IDPs. As part of the proactive UN Country Team, UNHCR will engage with the Durable Solutions Initiative, led by Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General (DSRSG) for Somalia, as well as other relevant platforms including the national development plan.

Coordination in Somalia continues to improve, including as a result of strengthened cross-border coordination to manage the voluntary returns in safety and dignity, as well as an in-country coordination system that considers immediate, as well as medium and longer-term, reintegration needs. The Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR governs the policy aspects of the repatriation. Adherence to the Tripartite Agreement by the Tripartite Commission is key as voluntariness is a key element for a successful reintegration in Somalia. At the technical level, the return management will be coordinated with UNHCR in Djibouti, Kenya and Yemen, and with partners.

In Somalia, UNHCR leads the Shelter/NFI and Protection Clusters and is actively engaged in working groups and taskforces, including the Cash Working Group and the Registration Task Force. Directly implementation of a cash assistance programme will be undertaken in partnership with Standard Chartered Bank.

On drought response, UNHCR continues to coordinate with UN sister agencies involved in the Drought Operations Coordination Centres (DOCC) established in Mogadishu and Baidoa. UNHCR will continue to support the DOCC through leadership of the Protection and Shelter/NFI Clusters

## Planned activities

### Fair protection processes and documentation

<b>Protection monitoring</b>	Monitor activities to ensure that all programmes process, performance and impact indicators are tracked timely and effectively.
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### Security from violence and exploitation

<b>Prevention of and response to SGBV</b>	Implementation of SGBV prevention and response projects targeting 2,000 returnees and IDPs in the areas of return.
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	Implement protection monitoring activities to ensure safety and sustainable reintegration of 60,000 returnees in Somalia and up to 26,400 IDP households newly displaced due to drought.
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<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	
<b>Health</b>	<p>Ensure health access to 60,000 families to through cash assistance as monthly subsistence allowances for 6 months.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide sanitary kits to 8,700 women of reproductive age.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>Provide 20 litres of water per family per day for 2 months to 500 households.</p>
<b>Basic and domestic items</b>	<p>Provide core relief items to 12,000 families.</p> <hr/> <p>Upgrade or maintain WASH community based management facilities</p>
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	<p>Provide 26,400 emergency shelters for IDP households newly displaced by drought.</p>
<b>Services for persons with specific needs</b>	<p>Provide specific assistance to 5,000 people with specific needs.</p>
<b>Education</b>	<p>Provide education grants to 24,000 returnee for one academic year.</p>
<b>Durable solutions</b>	
<b>Reintegration</b>	<p>Provide reinstallation grant to an additional 30,000 returnees at the way station to ensure their first settlement in the areas of return.</p>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
<b>Peaceful coexistence</b>	<p>Implement 20 community-based projects to improve access to community services including the rehabilitation of local markets.</p>
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods</b>	<p>Support for 9,000 returnee households to re-engage into livelihoods activities based on skill-sets and livelihoods opportunities in the areas of return.</p>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	<p>Ensure coordination and building capacity of partners to implement the enhanced assistance package to 60,000 returnees.</p>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
<b>Logistics and supply</b>	<p>Ensure logistics to achieve activities planned in the areas of return and supply of items to implement the sustainable reintegration of 60,000 returnees from Kenya and Yemen.</p>

## Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Somalia in response to the Somalia situation amounts to \$79 million. To address the needs of 50,000 Somali refugees returning from Kenya, additional 10,000 returnees from Yemen and 250,000 newly displaced Somalis due to the drought. UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Somalia amounting to \$31.9 million, as shown in the table below.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Somalia Situation	Additional requirements	Total
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>1,259,614</b>	-	<b>1,259,614</b>
Law and policy	684,279	-	684,279
Legal assistance and legal remedies	375,411	-	375,411
Public attitude towards persons of concern	199,924	-	199,924
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>695,192</b>	-	<b>695,192</b>
Reception conditions	102,078	-	102,078
Status determination	77,567	-	77,567
Civil registration and civil status documentation	515,547	-	515,547
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>10,131,733</b>	-	<b>10,131,733</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	4,853,170	-	4,853,170
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	5,278,563	-	5,278,563
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>21,806,466</b>	<b>26,520,349</b>	<b>48,326,815</b>
Health	1,426,655	-	1,426,655
Water	217,891	500,000	717,891
Shelter and infrastructure	6,424,180	7,240,100	13,664,280
Energy	154,780	-	154,780
Basic and domestic items	6,092,760	16,361,738	22,454,498
People with specific needs	1,300,302	870,000	2,170,302
Education	6,189,437	1,548,511	7,737,948
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>31,425,931</b>	-	<b>31,425,931</b>
Comprehensive Solutions strategy	227,615	-	227,615
Voluntary return realized	23,967,388	-	23,967,388
Reintegration	5,112,691	-	5,112,691

Integration	1,915,405	-	1,915,405
Resettlement realized	202,832	-	202,832
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>7,077,621</b>	<b>3,283,158</b>	<b>10,360,779</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	7,077,621	3,283,158	10,360,779
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>1,982,228</b>	-	<b>1,982,228</b>
Coordination and partnerships	1,974,489	-	1,974,489
Donor relations and resource mobilization	7,739	-	7,739
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>4,548,413</b>	-	<b>4,548,413</b>
Logistics and supply	90,288	-	90,288
Operations management, coordination and support	4,458,125	-	4,458,125
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>78,927,199</b>	<b>29,803,507</b>	<b>108,730,706</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	2,086,245	2,086,245
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78,927,199</b>	<b>31,889,752</b>	<b>110,816,951</b>

## YEMEN

### Existing response

The humanitarian situation in Yemen, declared a system-wide Level-3 emergency since July 2015, is deteriorating after more than two years of conflict. As of 31 March 2017, Yemen was host to more than 255,000 Somali refugees out of more than 279,000 refugees in the country. Their needs and vulnerabilities are rapidly increasing due to the serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation, including the threat of famine.

The conflict has limited the capacity of Yemen to provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in the country, which has traditionally been a very hospitable host community to refugees and is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Conditions in Yemen are currently not conducive for asylum. After two years of war, Yemenis are struggling to provide for themselves and their capacity to host Somali refugees is severely limited. People seeking international protection in Yemen may be unable to register their asylum applications or have their presence documented by the authorities in the north of the country, who have informed UNHCR of the discontinuation of prima facie refugee status for Somalis. In addition, refugees are struggling to sustain livelihoods, further weakening their position in a country at war.

Pending the handover of registration and refugee status determination to the authorities in Sana'a and the north of the country, UNHCR has been requested to suspend registration, processing of asylum claims and renewal of refugee cards, which has challenged efforts to maintain the protection space and assist people of concern. Refugees who do not have individual documentation are more likely to be exposed to arrests and detention, and have limited access to education, health care, and civil documentation. In the south, UNHCR in conjunction with the Government conducts registration and refugee status determination for asylum-seekers.

Further compounding the security situation and the increasing vulnerability of Somali refugees in Yemen is the threat of famine, with 17 million people estimated to be food insecure. Food prices have soared while livelihood opportunities linked to agriculture production and fisheries are now scarce. In addition, in a country where 90 per cent of food is imported, restrictions on the importation of commercial and humanitarian supplies, particularly in the north of the country, are resulting in dire consequences on the food supply.

With many refugees and asylum-seekers having been killed or injured, some 30,600 Somalis have spontaneously returned from Yemen over the past two years. In the context of continuing

deterioration of conditions and compounded protection risks for the existing refugee population in Yemen, the need to explore alternative outcomes for refugees, especially where other resources have not been successful, has been heightened.

UNHCR, as part of its comprehensive regional response to the Somali situation, will include a programme for assisted spontaneous returns (ASR) for refugees who have made the informed decision to return to Somalia from Yemen. In the past, there had been similar support to refugees who were willing to return. IOM has been operating an evacuation programme for refugees since late 2016, through which more than 500 Somalis have been evacuated.

In late 2016, UNHCR conducted a rapid intention survey among Somali refugees in Sana'a, Aden, and Kharaz refugee camp. During the rapid survey, where 19,088 refugees were interviewed, safety and security concerns and lack of access to services in Yemen featured prominently in the responses of those who expressed desire to return in 2017. As part of the overall protection strategy for Somali refugees in Yemen and to support the ASR programme, UNHCR also commenced a verification and registration exercise of the refugee population in March 2017 which includes the collection of biometric data.

## Strategy and coordination

### Response strategy

The dire humanitarian and security situation in Yemen means that assisted spontaneous returns may, under the present circumstances, be a preferred option for Somali refugees in Yemen who wish to benefit from the ASR programme. While the creation of further opportunities in Somalia for reintegration and enhancing absorption capacity remain challenging, UNHCR is planning to assist up to 10,000 Somali refugees to voluntarily return from Yemen between April and December 2017. The ASR programme could also enhance the protection space in Yemen for remaining refugees.

To support the assisted spontaneous return process, UNHCR and partners will undertake activities outlined below:

- Registration of un-registered Somalis, in Aden and Sana'a

The Yemeni authorities have registered close to 110,000 Somali refugees and there are over 145,000 estimated unregistered Somalis in Yemen, bringing the total number of Somali refugees in Yemen to over 255,000. A verification and registration exercise started in early 2017 to identify unregistered Somali refugees wishing to participate in the ASR. UNHCR and partners, along with relevant government authorities, will register those wishing to depart.

- Provision of return counselling, information on the situation in areas of intended return, and information on the return assistance package

Communication with refugee communities is an essential component of the ASR programme. Information on the country of origin, along with detailed information on the return package and counselling, will be provided at three return help desks in Sana'a, Basateen and Kharaz, as well as through an information campaign and focus group discussions among the refugee community. Communications will also ensure informed decision making and the voluntariness of return.

- Verification of the voluntary nature of returns

To verify and confirm the voluntary nature of returns, Spontaneous Return Forms will be used. Upon confirmation, information will also be collected on refugees' intended return locations and specific protection needs will be identified.

- In-country travel

UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, will provide in-country travel to the UNHCR-managed transit centre in Aden and onwards to the departure point. Refugees will be documented by the authorities following their verification and registration for ASR. The facilitation of travel will also ensure that the family unity will be preserved, and mitigates the risk of children being separated from their parents or caregivers.

- Transit centre facilities and meals

The UNHCR transit centre in Aden will provide basic services, including hot meals and temporary accommodation, to refugees ahead of their departure to Somalia.

- Provision of return grants

Refugees, upon confirmation of their identity through biometric data, will receive a multi-purpose cash grant of \$250 per person. Vulnerable individuals will receive an additional \$100. The financial support provides the returnees with the ability to procure basic necessities for the journey, and to consolidate outstanding debts or other financial obligations at the time of the departure.

- Medical screenings and referrals

UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, will provide medical screenings close to refugees' departure date in Aden or in the case of the north, prior to in-country group travel to the south. Upon medical clearance, refugees will receive a "fit to travel" certificate, a mandatory part of the departure formalities

- International travel

The international departure point will be Aden. UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, will provide vulnerable individuals with air transportation and other returnees with sea transportation.

- Support in Somalia for returnees

Assistance upon arrival in Somalia is presented under the Somalia chapter of this appeal.

**Partnerships and coordination**

UNHCR will work jointly with the authorities to conduct registration and travel formalities for those intending to benefit from the ASR Programme, including the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority (IPNA), the Bureau for Refugee Affairs, de-facto authorities, and the Somali mission in Yemen.

UNHCR engaged partners in protection, travel and health care to assist refugees and will work with local authorities and community leaders to ensure voluntary and informed participation in the ASR programme.

In order to ensure the success of the management and the implementation of the plan, the role of partners and areas of engagement for the ASR have been agreed upon and are clearly defined. Standard operating procedures, process flow charts, and other modalities will be developed together with partners IOM, Intersos, Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, IPNA and the Somali mission in Yemen.

**Planned activities**

Fair protection processes and documentation	
<b>Registration and profiling</b>	<p>Carry out a registration and verification exercise, and support the registration of undocumented Somalis in country.</p> <hr/> <p>To ensure accountability and to minimise potential for fraud, biometric registration will be utilized during all registration and assistance schemes.</p>
Durable solutions	
<b>Integration</b>	<p>Establish 3 return help desks across Yemen to provide information to refugees on areas of return in Somalia and return procedures, including the return package.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide counselling on protection issues related to return and information on the protection situation in return areas.</p> <hr/> <p>Verify the voluntariness of the decision by each individual adult refugee on return to Somalia, including protection screening for non-adults.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide multi-purpose cash grants to returning refugees to facilitate their journey to their final destination, verified with biometric data.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide special assistance for people of concern with specific needs (2,000).</p> <hr/> <p>Provide accommodation, food and water at the transit centre.</p> <hr/> <p>Provide safe and dignified transport assistance to returnees inside Yemen and onwards to Somalia.</p>

## Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Yemen in response to the Somalia situation amounts to \$49 million. To address the needs of 10,000 Somali refugees returning from Yemen, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for amounting to \$15 million for Yemen, as shown in the table below.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Somalia Situation	Additional requirements	Total
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>8,171,667</b>	<b>598,400</b>	<b>8,770,067</b>
Reception conditions	4573341	-	4,493,354
Registration and profiling	1141392	598,400	1,739,792
Status determination	446392	-	446,392
Individual documentation	1436949	-	1,436,949
Civil registration and civil status documentation	190949	-	190,949
Family reunification	382645	-	382,645
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>2,251,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,251,833</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	176,946	-	176,946
Legal assistance and legal remedies	537,645	-	537,645
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	927,645	-	927,645
Public attitude towards persons of concern	609,594	-	609,594
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>4,722,645</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,722,645</b>
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	2,012,204	-	2,012,204
Detention and freedom of movement	361,949	-	361,949
Protection of children	2,348,492	-	2,348,492
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>25,555,204</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,555,204</b>
Health	6,176,541	-	6,176,541
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,425,631	-	1,425,631
Nutritional well-being	1,734,653	-	1,734,653
Food security	366,392	-	366,392
Water	335,696	-	335,696
Sanitation and hygiene	727,088	-	727,088
Shelter and infrastructure	1,282,645	-	1,282,645

Energy	445,696	-	445,696
Basic and domestic items	1,634,594	-	1,634,594
People with specific needs	4,128,080	-	4,128,080
Education	7,307,190	-	7,307,190
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>190,696</b>	<b>13,482,020</b>	<b>13,672,716</b>
Voluntary return realized	-	13,482,020	13,482,020
Resettlement realized	190,696	-	190,696
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>4,945,896</b>	-	<b>4,945,896</b>
Community mobilization	1,364,898	-	1,407,451
Peaceful coexistence	226,949	-	286,386
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,354,049	-	2,964,016
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>924,175</b>	-	<b>924,175</b>
Coordination and partnerships	467,088	-	467,088
Donor relations and resource mobilization	457,088	-	457,088
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>2,431,218</b>	-	<b>2,431,218</b>
Logistics and supply	838,341	-	838,341
Operations management, coordination and support	1,592,877	-	1,645,229
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>49,193,334</b>	<b>14,080,420</b>	<b>63,273,754</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	985,629	985,629
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,193,334</b>	<b>15,066,049</b>	<b>64,259,383</b>

# SOMALIA SITUATION 2017

## Supplementary Appeal

January 2017 – December 2017

MAY 2017



**UNHCR**

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